IOGANZEN, B.G.

Intercollege conference devoted to the one-hundredth anniversary of Darwinism. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:211-215 '60. (MIRA 13:2)

(Biological research--Congresses)

IOGANZEN, B.G., OKUNTSOV, M.M.; PECHEL', V.A.

Interrelationships of chemistry and physics with biology. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:210-212 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Biological research)

IOGANZEN, B.G.; GUNDRIZER, A.N.

The technique of estimating stocks of migratory fishes and the degree of their exploitation under river conditions. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.13:457-465 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Ob' River—Fisheries)

IOGANZEN, B.G., otv. red.; PETKEVICH, A.N., otv. red.; SAMARIN, V.P., red.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[Development of pond fish culture in Siberia; materials of the Seventh Plenum of the Western Siberian Branch of the Ichthyological Commission of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. held in Kemerovo on Semptember 11-12, 1961]Razvitie prudovogo rybolovstva v Sibiri; materialy VII Plenuma Zapadno-Sibirskogo otdeleniia Ikhtiologicheskoi komissii Gosplana SSSR, provedennogo v Kemerove 11-12 sentiabria 1961 g. Novosibirsk, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya. Ikhtiologicheskaya komissiya. Zapadno-Sibirskoye otdeleniye. 2. Tomskiy universitet (for Ioganzen). 3. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (for Petkevich).

(Siberia, Western--Fish culture--Congresses)

IOGANSEN, B.G.

M.M. Kozhov, student of nature of the Baikal Lake region. Okhr. prir. Sib. i Dal'. Vost. no.1:212-216 '62.

Study of the problems of water and fish conservation in the Altai. Ibid.:229-232 (MIRA 17:5)

IOGANZEN, B.G.; KRIVOSHCHEKOV, G.M.

New literature on problems of conservation in Siberia; 1951-1960. Okhr. prir. Sib. i Dal'. Vost. no.1:258-287 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

IOGANZEN, B.G.

Direct and indirect action of factors on the organism. Vop. ekol. 4:28-30 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Tomsk.
(Ecology)

IOGANZEN, B.G., prof.

Let's raise the teaching of biology in secondary schools to a modern level. Biol.v shkole no.6:30-34 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Biology--Study and teaching)

IOGANZEN, B.G.

Biological fishery research in Siberia. Vop. ikht. 2 no.1:3-17 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra ikhtiologii i gidrobiologii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(SIBERIA--FISHERIES--RESEARCH)

IOGANZEN, B.G.

Seventh Plenum of the West Siberian Section of the Ichthyological Commission. Vop. ikht. 2 no.1:206-208 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(SIBERIA--FISH CUTTING--CONGRESSES)

IOGANZEN, Bodo Germanovich, prof.; KHOKHLOV, V.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; KROPACHEV, S.A., red.; YELEGECHEV, I.Z., red.

[Nature of Tomsk Province] Priroda Tomskoi oblasti. Tomsk, Izd. 3., perer. i dop. Tomskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 233 p. (MIRA 17:6)

IOGANZEN, B.G.

Interuniversity conference on intraspecific relations of organisms. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:200-202 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(ECOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

MILANOVSKIY, Yu.Ye.; CHUGUNOVA, N.I.; IOGANZEN, B.G.

Brief news and information. Vop. ikht. 3 no.3:573-581 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Caspian Sea--Sturgeons) (Azov, Sea of--Sturgeons)
(Fisheries)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

10-ANZEN

JOHANSEN, Bodo Germanovic; Chair of Pathology and Hydrobiology, Tomsk, USSR.

"Tasks of General Ecology."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 9, 1963; pp 645-649.

Abstract : Philosophical essay on definition of ecology and of various borderline and component fields of science. An attempt is made to define and contrast ecology with biogeocenology, phytosociology and various other terms proposed or discussed in the literature. Three Western and 8 Soviet references.

1/1

IOGANZEN, B.G.

Problems of intraspecific relations of organisms. Zhur. ob. biol. 24 no.3:161-171 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(SPECIES) (ECOLOGY)

IOGANZEN, B.G.; IVANOV, V.P.

A conference on the problems of intraspecific relations of organisms. Usp. sovr. biol. 55 no.2:316-318 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

IOGANZEN, B.G.; LAPTEV, I.P.; POSPELOVA, V.M.; SLAVINA, T.P.; ARKHIPOVA, N.P.; BELOV, M.I.; BURCHAK-ABRAMOVICH, N.I.

Book reviews. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 96 no.6:528-534 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

IOGANZEN, B.G.

Zoological conference dedicated to the [redacted] birthday of Mikhail Dmitrievich Ruzskii, 1864- . Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.1:154-155 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

USSR/Miscellaneous - Book review

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 42/46

Authors : Krylov, G. V., Cand. Biol. Sci., and Kalamkin, N. G., Cand. Biol. Sci.

Title : Nature in the Tomsk District

Periodical : Priroda, 43/9, 123-124, Sep 1954

Abstract : Review of a book entitled "Nature in the Tomsk District", by E. G. Loganzen, published by the Tomsk District Reader's Bureau, Tomsk, 1953, 48 pages.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KORSHIKOV, G.V., inzh.; VORONOV, Yu.G., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, M.A., inzh.; KIYASHKO, Yu.M., inzh.; GORokhov, A.S., inzh; SEKACHEV, M.A., inzh; Prinimali uchastiye: ARSHINOV, G.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.I.; KUVARIN, Yu.N.; RUDAKOV, N.V.; BUYEV, V.Ye.; IOGL'NITSYN, A.N.

Investigating the oxidizing zone of a blast furnace working under oxygen-enriched blowing (35% oxygen) and using natural gas. Stal' 25 no.8:781-790 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 29774-66

ACC NR: AP6020886 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/009/0428/0433

AUTHOR: Biazzi, Felicia; Paltin, Edith; Iohan, Francisca; Zaharia, Monica; Onoca, Ioana

ORG: none

TITLE: Considerations on amide formation by the reaction of fatty acids with urea. Note II.

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 9, 1965, 428-433

TOPIC TAGS: urea, organic amide, chemical decomposition

ABSTRACT: The reaction mechanisms involved in the formation of amides by the reaction of fatty acids with urea were studied. In a general way, the decomposition was followed thermogravimetrically and the decomposition products were analyzed chromatographically; in particular, the appearance of biuret and the presence of unreacted urea were followed. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and 2 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

IOJESCU-MIHAIESTI, C., Academician; DIMBOVICEANU, Aristea; SOKU, Eugenia; BARBER, Cela; RADULESCU, Elena; DUMITRESCU, Maria; WISNER, B.

Studies of murine tuberculosis bacillus (Mycobacterium muris; vole bacillus Wells). Bul. stiint. sect. med. 8 no.1:199-218 Jan-Mar 56.

(MYCOBACTERIUM
vole bacillus, growth & changes of composition in Sauton medium)

IOKHANNES, E. [Johannes, E.]; MILLER, A.

Efficient method of incineration of shale - kukersite suitable for the analysis of its microcomponent composition. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 14 no.1:158-162 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Estonskoy SSR.

IOKHANNES, E. [Johannes, E.]; MILLER, A.

Group concentration of some trace elements by a mixture of cadmium sulfide and carbamate in the chemical-spectral analysis of shale, kukersite. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.-mat. i tekh.nauk 14 no.2:297-303 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted December 24, 1964.

5(3) SOV/23-59-2-3/8

AUTHOR: Johannes, E. (Iokhannes, E. Ya.)

TITLE: The Luminescence of the Neutral Part of the Oil Shale

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 2, pp 84-91 and insert (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to the successful application of luminescent analysis in Petroleum chemistry and suggests its application in oil shale research. The object of the article is to clarify some basic assumptions which should guide workers in future research. In conclusion, the author acknowleges assistance rendered to him by Docent A.V. Moskvin. There are 8 graphs, 2 tables, and 16 Soviet References.

Card 1/1

SHMIDT, L.L. [Schmidt, L.]; TALTS, E.A.; IOKHANNES, E.E. [Johannes, E.]

Kinetics and catalysis of the esterification of phenol with phosphoryl chloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:1208-1285 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:)

1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Phenol) (Esterfication) (Phosphoryl chloride)

JOHANSEN, Bodo Germanovic

On problems in general ecology. Biologia 18 no.9:645-649 '63.

1. Katedra ichtyologie a hydrobiologie, Tomsk.
(ECOLOGY)

S/081/61/000/024/057/086
B150/B1C2

AUTHOR: Iokhanson, R. F.

TITLE: Repeated vibration as a means of accelerating the setting of concrete during its initial heating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 366, abstract 24K331 (Sb. "Issled. po betonu i zhelezobetonu", no. 5, Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1960, 91 - 98)

TEXT: A study is made of the possibility of curtailing heat treatment by combining it with repeated vibration. The optimum process is established. Experiments led to the technology of continuous vibration and rolling of a cement-sand mix of 1:2 by weight with w/c = 0.32 and a cement content of 700 kg/m^3 of mixture. It was found that the most favourable period for repeated vibration is under heat treatment conditions and the applicability to repeated vibration of Shmigal'skiy's conception of the intensity of vibration was also confirmed. To obtain the greatest increase in strength, repeated vibration must be carried out after the optimum period with optimum intensity. In addition the

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S/081/61/000/024/057/086
Repeated vibration as a means... B150/B102

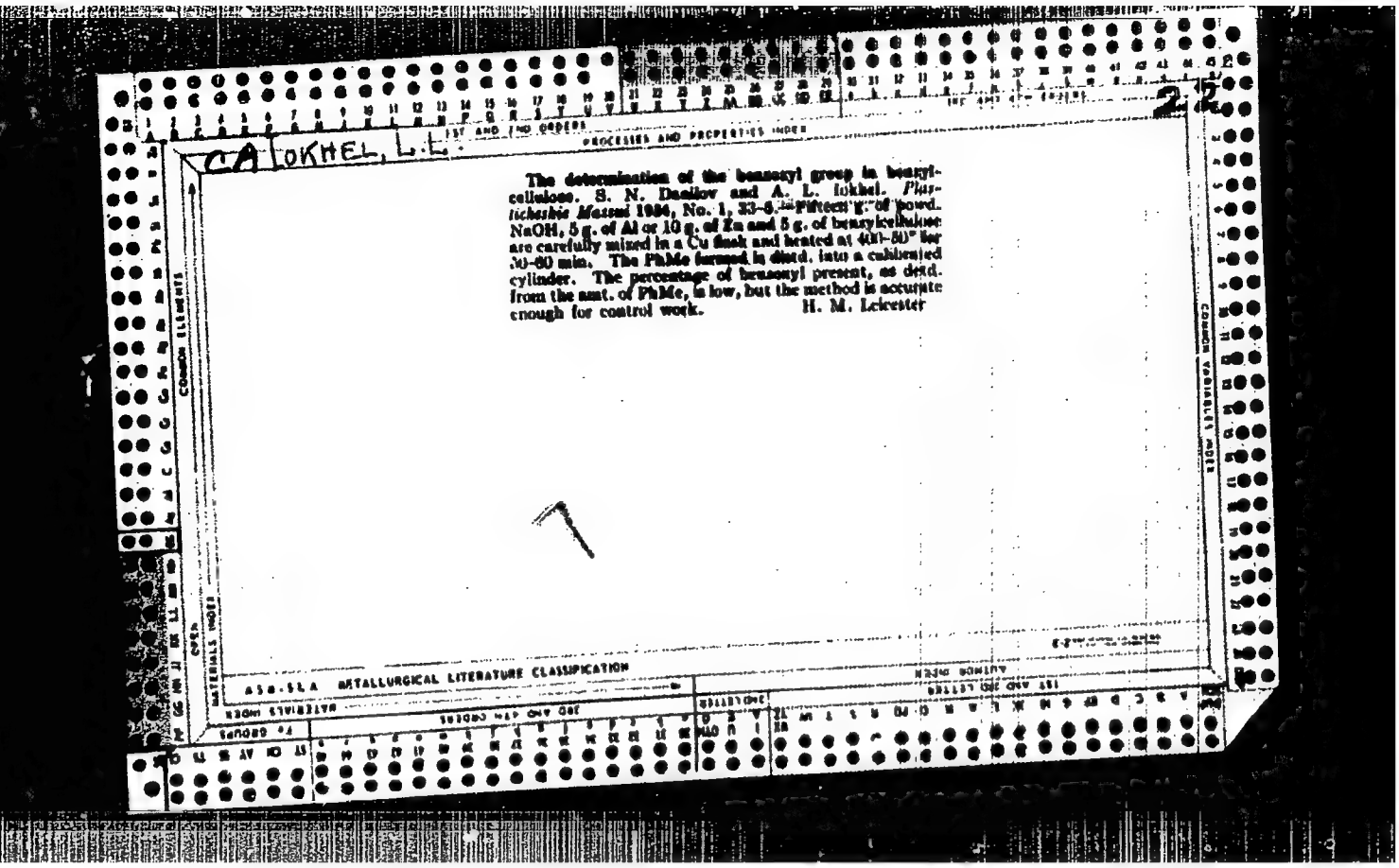
combination of repeated vibration of the concrete during its heat treatment accelerates the setting of the concrete and serves as a means to utilize the reserve of strength in activated cements. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

IOKHANSON, R.F. [Johansons, R.], inzh.

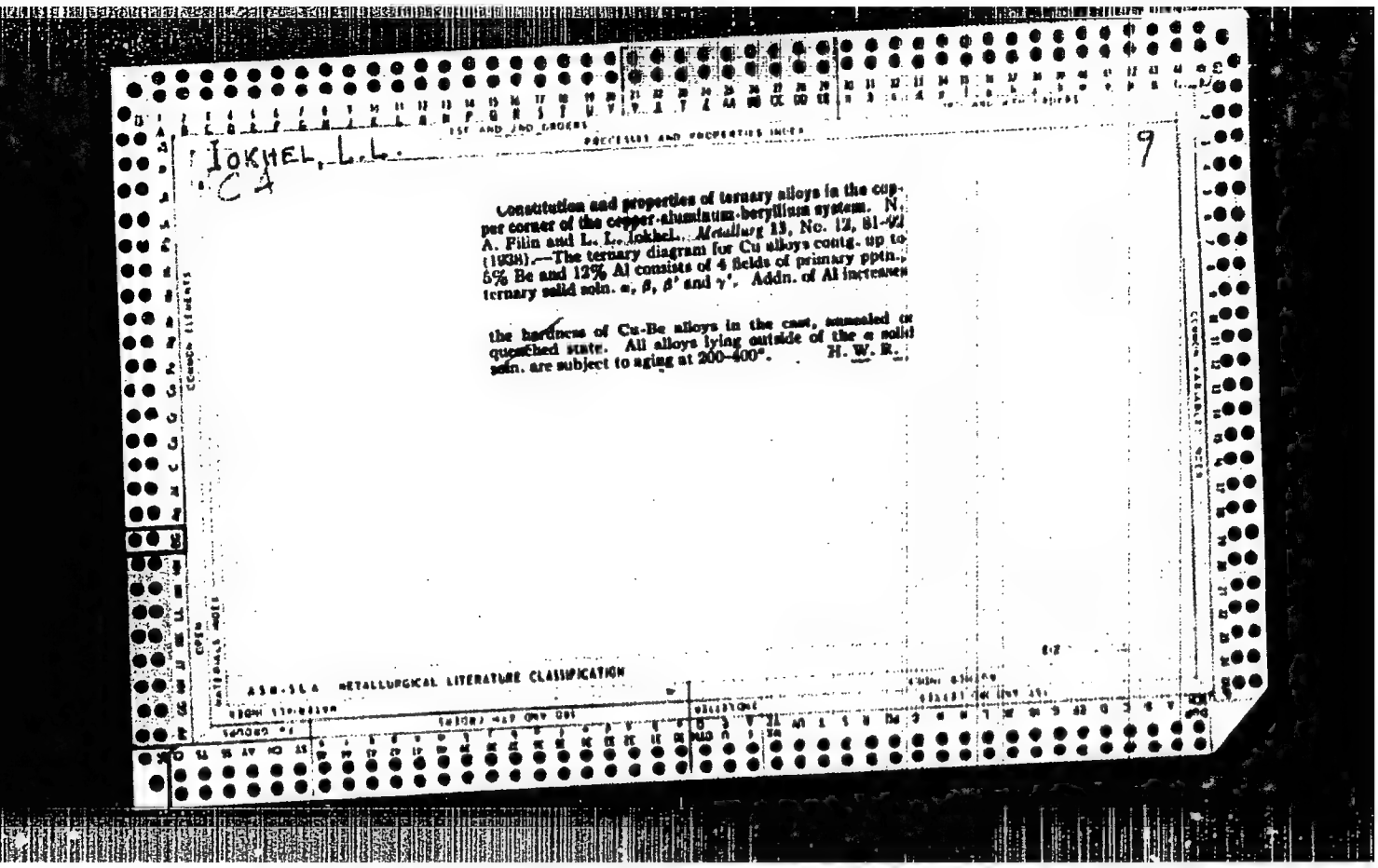
Adapting the use of repeated vibration to the rolling of reinforced concrete products. Trudy NIIZHB no.21:120-121 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Vibrated concrete)



CA IOKHEL, L.L.

The determination of the benzoyl group in benzylcellulose. S. N. Danilov and A. L. Iokhel. *Plasticheskie Massui* 1934, No. 1, 33-6.—Fifteen g. of powd. NaOH, 5 g. of Al or 10 g. of Zn and 5 g. of benzylcellulose are carefully mixed in a Cu flask and heated at 40°-50° for 30-60 min. The PhMe formed is distd. into a calibrated cylinder. The percentage of benzoyl present, as detd. from the amt. of PhMe, is low, but the method is accurate enough for control work. H. M. Leicester



Iokhel, L. L.
C4

7

Constitution and properties of ternary alloys in the copper corner of the copper-aluminum-beryllium system. N. A. Filin and L. L. Iokhel. *Metallurg* 13, No. 12, 81-92 (1938).—The ternary diagram for Cu alloys contg. up to 5% Be and 12% Al consists of 4 fields of primary pptn. ternary solid soln. α, β, β' and γ'. Addn. of Al increases the hardness of Cu-Be alloys in the cast, annealed or quenched state. All alloys lying outside of the α solid soln. are subject to aging at 200–400°. H. W. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IOKHEL', Lidiya L'vovna; DROBINTSEVA, Vera Tikhonovna; SLITSKAYA, I.M., inzh., red.; SHILLING, V.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanized casting of nonferrous metal fittings in permanent molds] Mekhanizatsiia lit'ia armatury iz tsvetnykh splavov v metallicheskie formy; opyt Leningradskogo liteino-armaturnogo zavoda. Leningrad, 1960. 17 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom: Liteinoe proizvodstvo, no.9)

(MIRA 14:6)

(Nonferrous metals--Founding) (Pipe fittings)

SOV/137-57-11-22410

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 254 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Iokheles, F.Ya.

TITLE: Conditions of Friction and the Wear of Carburized and Case-hardened Steels (Iznos tsementovannykh i zakalennykh staley v zavisimosti ot usloviy treniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin. Kiyev - Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 121-129

ABSTRACT: Specimens of Nrs 20, 20Kh, 18KhNVA, and 20Kh2N4A steels in the form of rollers (R) 50 mm in diameter and 3 mm in width of track, subjected to carburization followed by heat treatment to R_C =56-60 under the conditions specified for gears, are used to investigate resistance to wear in terms of slip velocity, V_{sl}, and the number of applications of load in gear-type transmissions. The tests are run on a roller machine reproducing at the surface of the R the conditions of friction characteristic of different portions of the profiles of gear transmissions. It is established that wear of the working profile of the R is uneven. In that portion of the R profile descriptive of a tooth (T) of a

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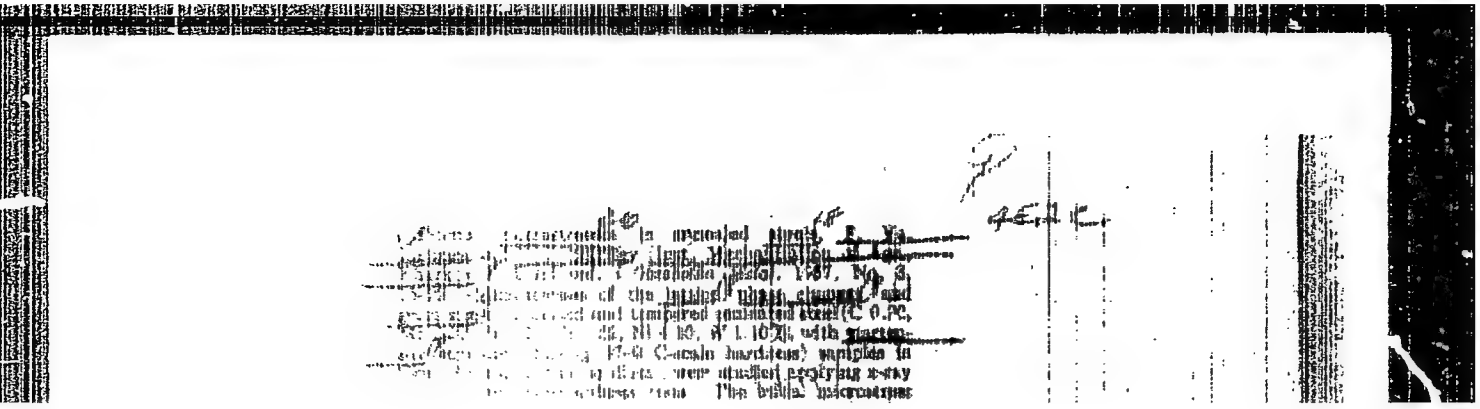
Conditions of Friction (cont.)

driving gear, the maximum wear is that of the T root in the V_{sl}=0.263-0.576 m/sec interval, while in R characterizing the R of the driven gear it is the T addendum in the V_{sl}=0.202-0.42 m/sec interval. The microhardness (M) at the surface after 2-4 stages of 250,000 cycles each rises, attaining maximum values after 8-12 test runs, when a white, weakly-etching layer 20 to 80 microns thick is formed, having an elevated PMT-320 microhardness number of 853-1050 at V_{sl} of 0.576 and 0.497 m/sec. At identical V_{sl} the M of all the investigated grades of steel is considerably higher for the driving gear than for the driven gear. The greater V_{sl}, the lower the number of loading cycles at which an increase in M will set in. The work of friction in the surface layer of metal causes the quantity of austenite in the first stages of the test to decline, as the effect of plastic deformation and the temperatures developed by friction is a transformation of the retained austenite into martensite. If wear is considerable, there is an increase in the amount of austenite in the white zone, constituting a specific type of austenitic-martensitic structure resulting from secondary heat processes. The author explains the rise in hardness in portions of the white zone by its stressed state, which is due to the differences in the coefficients of thermal expansion of austenite and martensite. A. M.

Card 2/2



SOV/137-58-9-19912 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 260 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Iokheles, F.Ya.

TITLE: An Investigation of Second-order Stresses, Structural Transformations, and Wear in Hardened Steels Relative to Cases of Overloaded Tooth Gears (Issledovaniye napryazheniy vtorogo roda, strukturnykh prevrashcheniy i iznosa v zakalennykh stalyakh primenitel'no k sluchayam peregruzhennykh zubchatykh koles)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the In-t stroit. mekhn. AN UkrSSR (Institute of Structural Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR), Kiyev, 1958

ASSOCIATION: In-t stroit. mekhan. AN UkrSSR (Institute of Structural Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR), Kiyev

1. Gears--Analysis 2. Steel--Stresses 3. Steel--Analysis
4. Abrasion--Analysis

Card 1/1

IOKHELES, F.Ya. [Iokheles, F.IA.]; LENIVKINA, O.S. [Lenyvkina, O.S.]; TIMOFEYEV, P.V. [Tymofeiev, P.V.]; PAGUR, O.G. [Pahur, O.H.]

Substitute for oil in honing. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.2:28-29 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Kharkivs'kiy institut mekhanizatsii sil's'kogo gospodarstva (for Iokheles, Lenivkina, Timofeyev). 2.Kharkivs'kiy traktornyy zavod (for Pagur).

(Metalworking lubricants)

SOV/129-58-10-6/14

AUTHOR: Iokheles, F. Ya., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of White Interlayers in the Case of Pitting Wear (Issledovaniye belykh prosloyek pri pittingovom iznose)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 10, pp 28-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In investigating gears on spots which were affected by seizure several authors (Refs.1-3) detected white interlayers. Such interlayers were also observed in other processes involving large plastic deformations and intensive localised heating (Refs.4 and 5). The nature of the white layer has so far not been studied; particularly, there are no data on the stresses which occur in such interlayers. The author of this paper investigated white interlayers on rolls of the steels 18KhNVA and 20KhN4A; rolls of 50 mm dia. with a 3 mm wide groove were fitted into a friction machine simulating the operation of meshing gears. The peripheral speed of the rolls was 2.62 m/sec and the sliding speed at various points of the profile varied between 0 and 0.576 m/sec. The specific pressure was 200 kg/mm^2. Preliminarily the specimens were carburised and heat treated

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Investigation of White Interlayers in the Case of Pitting Wear

according to standard practice for gears made of these steels. After heat treatment, the hardness of the specimens was 58 to 60 R_c. The micro-structure consisted of finely acicular martensite and carbides in the form of individual globules extending to a depth of 0.2 to 0.3 mm. The white interlayers appeared after 2.5 to 3 million cycles and with increasing number of cycles these interlayers extended to a depth of 20 to 100 μ. The forming bright zone etches weakly with a 3 to 5% solution of nitric acid and has an increased micro-hardness of 853 to 1053 $H_{\mu 20}$.

Fundamentally, the white interlayers are formed in the neighbourhood of the pitch circle and extend to the parts of the roll which simulate the root of the tooth; usually no such interlayers are observed at the top part. It was established by metallographic analysis that the location of the white interlayers does not follow any specific law. In some cases they form parallel to the basic structure, in other cases they penetrate into the metal or branch out. Sometimes the interlayer appears to consist

Investigation of White Interlayers in the Case of Pitting Wear

of two layers but there is always a clear boundary between these and the basic metal. Along the cross section, the white layers have a non-uniform micro-hardness. By means of X-ray diffraction studies the phase composition of the steel, the Type II stresses and the dimensions of the mosaic blocks were investigated and the results are entered in Tables 2 and 3. The influence of tempering for one hour at each of the temperatures 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600°C on the stability of the structure of the white interlayers was investigated; the measured micro-hardness values after each tempering are entered in Table 4. In the final paragraph the influence is discussed of white interlayers on the formation of pittings and this process is illustrated by several photographs which are reproduced. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1. The high local pressures and the intensive heating leads to secondary hardening of the micro-volumes of the rubbing surfaces; metallographically these sections manifest themselves as white interlayers. The structural transformations and the plastic deformation at the rubbing surfaces bring about considerable stresses

Investigation of White Interlayers in the Case of Pitting Wear

and lead to the formation of micro-cracks on the white interlayers (Fig.3).
2. With increasing number of loading cycles, the micro-cracks will develop more intensively in depth and quantity (Fig.4). With the further progress of loading a layering of the metal particles will occur along the white interlayers and also formation of pittings (Fig.5). When pittings form, a part of the white interlayer chips away whilst the other part remains on the rolls and forms a border to the pittings (Fig.6). The intensity of formation and development of pittings under otherwise equal conditions will depend in the first instance on the tendency of the surface layers of the metal to change their structure during friction and also on the resistance of these layers to plastic deformation and these two factors should always be taken into consideration when selecting materials for manufacturing gears.
3. The white interlayers consist of a highly stressed austenitic-martensitic structure with an increased austenite content.

Investigation of White Interlayers in the Case of Pitting Wear

4. Changes in the fine crystalline structure of the metal during wear consisting in an increase in Type II stresses (σ = 115 to 175 kg/mm^2) and fragmentation of the crystallites brings about an increase in the strength characteristics of the white interlayers. There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 14 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Kharkov Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture)

1. Gears—Performance 2. Abrasion 3. Metals—Surface properties
4. Metals—Analysis 5. Metals—Mechanical properties

Card 5/5

IOKHELES, F. YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5053

Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. 3d, 1958.

Iznos i iznosostoykost'. Antifriktsionnyye materialy (Wear and Wear Resistance. Antifriction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 273 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, v. 1)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya.
Resp. Ed.: M. M. Khrushchov, Professor; Eds. of Publishing House: M. Ya. Klebanov, and S. L. Orpik; Tech. Ed.: T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for practicing engineers and research scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection, published by the Institut mashinovedeniya, AN SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesoyuznaya Konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines) which was held April 9-15, 1958. Problems discussed were in 5 main areas: 1) Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication and Friction Bearings (Chairman: Ye. M. Gut'yar, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and A. K. D'yachkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences); 2) Lubrication and Lubricant Materials (Chairman: G. V. Vinogradov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences); 3) Dry and Boundary Friction (Chairman: B. V. Deryagin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and I. V. Kragel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences); 4) Wear and Wear Resistance (Chairman: M. M. Krushchov, Doctor of Technical Sciences); and 5) Friction and Antifriction Materials (Chairmen: I. V. Kragel'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and M. M. Krushchov, Doctor of Technical Sciences). Chairman of the general assembly (on the first and last day of the conference) was Academician A. A. Blagonravov. L. Yu. Prushanskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, was scientific secretary. The transactions of the conference were published in 3 volumes, of which the present volume is the first. This volume contains articles concerning the wear and wear resistance of antifriction materials. Among the topics covered are: modern developments in the theory and experimental science of wear resistance of materials, specific data on the wear resistance of various combinations of materials, methods for increasing the wear resistance of certain materials; the effects of friction and wear on the structure of materials, the mechanism of the seizing of metals, the effect of various types of lubricating materials on seizing, abrasive wear of a wide variety of materials and components under many different conditions, modern developments in antifriction materials, and the effects of finish machining on wear resistance. Many personalities are mentioned in the text. References accompany most of the articles.

Card 7/13

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S/137/61/000/005/049/060
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Iokhelas, F. Ya., and Starsev, V. I.

TITLE: An investigation of the microstructure, stresses and wear of 18ХНВА (18KhNVA) steel under three different heat treating conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 11-12, abstract 5I77 (V sb. "Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin, v. I", Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 242-249)

TEXT: A comparative investigation was made of the austenite amount (by the roentgenostructural method), the wear resistance and internal stresses (by the method of harmonic analysis of radiographs) in 18KhNVA steel specimens (on rolls). The specimens were subjected to three different heat treatment processes after carburizing: i.e. conventional, high-temperature and stepped quenching. It was established that the highest amount of residual austenite (25 - 32%) was observed on the surface of a roll subjected to high-temperature quenching. Under the two other conditions of treatment the austenite amount is 12-16%. The least stresses during the burnishing of the rolls arise on their surface, if they are subjected

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S/137/61/000/005/049/060
A006/A106

An investigation of the microstructure ...

to stepped quenching. This quenching method produces highest wear resistance of the carburized rolls. There are 10 references.

T. F.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/123/61/000/012/012/042
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Iokheles, F. Ya.; Startsev, V. I.

TITLE: Investigating the microstructure, stresses and wear of 18 (18KhNVA) grade steel subjected to three different heat-treatment conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 81, abstract 12B576 (V sb. "Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin. v. 1" Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1960, 242-249)

TEXT: The authors investigated the resistance to wear of 18KhNVA grade steel utilized for heavily loaded gears after bending subjected to heat treatment used at the plant (cementation, double tempering at 650°C with 6 hours 30 min. holding, oil-hardening from 850°C, tempering at 140-160°C for 2 hours); high-temperature hardening (heating after cementation in a salt bath at 985°C, 10 min holding, tempering at 140-160°C), and step-by-step hardening (after cementation and high tempering the parts were heated to 810 ± 10°C, 25 minutes holding, transferred to an oil bath with a temperature of 160-170°C, 5 min holding and cooling in air; tempering at 150°C). For the manufacture of gears the authors recommend

Card 1/2

Investigating the microstructure ... S/123/61/000/012/012/042
A004/A101

to use step-by-step hardening which reduces deformations and inner stresses and increases the resistance to wear. There are 8 figures and 10 references.

N. Il'ina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

IOKHELES, Ye.L., arkhitektor

Experimental plans for residential districts. Izv. ASiA no. 3:7-26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(City planning)

IOKHELES, F. Ya., Physician

"Pathohistological Changes in the Palatal Tonsils During Angina Phlegmonosa." Sub 8 Oct 51, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

IOKHELES, Ye. Ya.

IOKHELES, Ye. Ya. "Problems of a Tonsillectomy During Angina Phlegmonosa." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, 19 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

IOKHELES, Z. Ya.

IOKHELES, Z. Ya. - "The Problem of Tonsillectomy on a Patient With Angina Phlegmonosa." Sub 22 Dec 52, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SOLNYSHKOV, V.A., red.; ARABADZHYAN, I.R., red.; GOL'DIN, A.L., red.; ZHAROV, N.I., red.; IOKHEL'SON, A.Ya., red.; KRICHEVSKIY, I.Ye., red.; SKOMOROVSKIY, Ya.G., red.; SUDAKOV, V.B., red.; SHEVCHENKO, A.N., red.; RZHONSNITSKIY, B.N., red.

[Collection of reports on hydraulic engineering] Sbornik dokladov po gidrotekhnike. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 262 p. (MIRA 17:9)
1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov. 5th, Leningrad, 1959.

ZABLOTSKIY, Yu.A.; PANKRATOV, V.P.; IOKHEL'SON, M.Z.

Equipment for concreting mine shafts. Gor. zhur. no.4:46 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Mining machinery--Patents)

IOKHEL'SON, S.

IOKHEL'SON, S. "The function of the liver in certain surgical diseases." First Leningrad Medical Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov. Chair of Faculty Surgery, Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

SOV/ 49-58-12-3/17

AUTHOR: Iokhel'son, S. V.

TITLE: On Liberation of Radon from Rocks at High Temperature (O vydelenii gornymi porodami radona pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, seriya geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1451-1457 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The inert gas, radon, fills the pores of rocks and crystal minerals. When rocks are heated the quantity of this pore radon increases. The experiments were carried out in order to determine the relationship between the quantity of liberated radon from the rocks and minerals and the various temperatures and duration of heating. In order to establish the rate of liberation, a discharge coefficient (K_{R_n}) was determined as a ratio of the quantity of liberated radon from a heated sample to its quantity prior to heating (Eq.1). The method of determination of the discharge coefficient was based on the determination of γ-radiation according to formula (3), where N - intensity of γ-radiation prior to heating, N_1 - intensity of the same sample after 3 hours of heating,

Card 1/3

On Liberation of Radon from Rocks at High Temperature

n - intensity of γ-radiation $UX_1 + UX_2 + UZ$, which was found to differ by 8 to 10% from the radiation of the same quantity of $Ra(B + C + C')$. The pulverised samples of rocks and minerals were placed in the oven with varied temperatures from 400 to 1850°C. The concentration of uranium was known. The results are presented in the form of graphs, where the relation of the discharge coefficient K_{R_n} to duration (t) of heating at a constant temperature T^o is shown in Figs.1 and 2 and the relation of this coefficient to the temperature T^o at t = const is shown in Fig.3. The analysis shows that the value of the coefficient of discharge depends on the mineral composition of rock and that the minimum time of heating is inversely proportional to the temperature. In the case of rocks with a crystal structure such as silicate or hematite-magnetic minerals, which do not decompose easily in high temperatures, the coefficient of radon discharge increases rapidly when heated to about 700°C. An intensive discharge of radom from the carbonate rocks is connected with their dissociation. The caustic biolith rocks liberated most of the radon at the low intensity of heating.

SOV/ 49-58-12-3/17

On Liberation of Radon from Rocks at High Temperature

Full liberation of radon from rocks takes place at a higher temperature (1700 - 1850°) than that of the melting point, when the time of heating is equal to 5 min. When the time increases (at T° = const) the coefficient of Ra discharge increases to a characteristic value for a given temperature. The repetition of heating does not substantially change the coefficient of discharge (see table on p 1456). In the case of the carbonate minerals, the liberation of other gases affects the coefficient of discharge to some extent. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 2 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Applied Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1957.

Card 3/3

SOV/49-59-1-11/23

AUTHORS: Iokhel'son, S. V. and Shitov, Ye. V.

TITLE: Radiometric Analysis of Rocks Using Their Gamma-Spectra (Radiometricheskiy analiz gornykh porod po spektru gamma-izlucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 96-104 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a method of quantitative radiometric analysis of rocks and ores using their gamma-spectra. The spectra were examined by means of a"multi-channel" differential gamma-spectrometer described in the present paper. Some results on the analysis of rocks for uranium, radium and thorium are given. The gamma-spectra of samples were obtained using the differential spectrometer with a cathode-ray oscillograph. The spectrometer consisted of a receiver, an analysing circuit, a counting circuit and a photographic recorder. A NaI(Tl) crystal was used as the receiver of gamma-rays. It was mounted on a photo-multiplier FEU-29. Pulses from the photo-multiplier were amplified and fed to a differential amplitude analyser. The circuit of the analyser and the various time intervals involved are

Card 1/6

shown in Fig.1 in schematic form. Full details of the analyser circuit are shown in Fig.2. A voltage pulse from the amplifier is transformed into a ⊓-shaped pulse of 60 μsec duration. This transformed pulse is fed to one of the horizontal plates of the cathode-ray oscillograph. The other horizontal plate receives an inverted ⊓-shaped pulse from a phase invertor. Simultaneously the vertical plates are subjected to an exponential scanning voltage and the modulator grid of the oscillograph received a square pulse. The last two pulses are of 40 μsec duration and are delayed with respect to the input pulse by about 10 μsec. Duration of all these pulses is determined by three flip-flop oscillators connected in series. In this way each pulse coming from the amplifier is transformed into a line on the screen of the cathode-ray oscillograph. Displacement of this line along the horizontal is proportional to the amplitude of the input pulse and its height is determined by the scan amplitude. The c.r.o. screen is photographed on a film. The density of blackening of the film is determined by the number of recorded pulses. The

photographic records so obtained (Fig.3) give the gamma-ray spectra after appropriate analysis with a microphotometer. Calibration of the spectrometer with isotopes emitting gamma-rays of various energies show that the instrument is linear at energies from 0.06 to 2.6 MeV. The resolving power of the spectrometer was not less than 13-14% for gamma-rays from Cs^{137}. The energy positions of gamma-ray maxima of UX_1, RaC, ThB and Th (C" + D) were stable within 5-7% in 1 1/2 to 2 hrs. The analyser described is equivalent in its resolution to that of a 100-channel differential analyser based on dicrete counting. The analyser described makes it possible to measure simultaneously the gamma-spectrum throughout the whole energy interval and this shortens considerably the time required for measurements and avoids errors due to drift in amplification by photo-multipliers and in the electronic part in general. The low threshold of sensitivity (0.03 MeV) of the spectro-meter described enabled the authors to measure and resolve the lines at 0.064 and 0.093 MeV of UX_1. When gamma-rays pass through rocks their original spectrum is altered by absorption and scattering. The

recorded spectrum depends on the primary emission, on the composition and density of the rock, geometry of the experiment and the spectral characteristics of the receiver used. In simultaneous recording of radiation of several radio-active elements, the amplitude (counting rate) for any photo-peak is determined by the total intensity of the primary radiation (E_0) of the particular element and the scattered radiation of all the other elements present. The following lines were used for identification of U, Ra and Th: E_1 = 0.093 MeV (UX_1), E_2 = 0.350 MeV (RaB); E_3 = 0.238 MeV (ThB). These lines are shown with the rest of the gamma-ray spectra of several samples in Figs. (5) and (6). Concentrations of uranium, radium and thorium were determined from a system of linear equations:

$$g_U = a_{11}\alpha_U + a_{12}\alpha_{Ra} + a_{13}\alpha_{Th},$$
$$g_{Ra} = a_{21}\alpha_U + a_{22}\alpha_{Ra} + a_{23}\alpha_{Th}, \quad (4)$$
$$g_{Th} = a_{31}\alpha_U = a_{32}\alpha_{Ra} + a_{33}\alpha_{Th}$$

Card 4/6

where g_U, g_{Ra}, g_{Th} are the amplitudes of photo-peaks at energies E_1, E_2 and E_3 expressed in terms of a standard containing unit concentrations of all the three elements; α_U, α_{Ra}, α_{Th} are concentrations of uranium, radium and thorium in a sample; a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13} are the proportions of gamma-rays from uranium, radium and thorium respectively recorded in the uranium photo-peak of the standard; a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33} are similar proportions for the radium and thorium photo-peaks. Fig.7 is a nomogram which can be used to speed up the concentration calculations. The results obtained by the method described, together with the results obtained by chemical and radio-chemical means, are given in Tables 1 and 2. These results are given for a total of 21 ore samples, each of which contains uranium, radium and thorium. Inspection of Tables 1 and 2 shows that the relative errors in radiometric determination of uranium, radium and thorium, using their gamma-ray spectra, do not as a rule exceed 8-12% and only rarely reach 20%. The

Radiometric Analysis of Rocks Using Their Gamma-Spectra

limits of sensitivity of gamma-ray method of analysis of radio-active ores were 0.01% for U, 0.005% for Th and 2×10^{-11} g/g of ore for Ra.

Acknowledgments are made to I. M. Nazarov for his advice.

There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 German and one translation from English into Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Ac.Sc., USSR, Applied Geophysics Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

Card 6/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4020061 S/0186/64/006/001/0117/0119

AUTHORS: Iokhel'son, S. V.; Popov, D. K.

TITLE: Radiochemical determination of antimony-125 in soils

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 117-119

TOPIC TAGS: radiochemical determination, antimony 125, soil, fallout, nuclear weapons testing, antimony, uranium, radiation fallout, radioactive fallout

ABSTRACT: As a result of global fallout, soil is contaminated by radioactive isotope fragments including antimony-125. Despite the low isotope yield during fission, its contribution to the general β and γ-activity of a mixture of fragment products increases with its age reaching 7.5% in 4 years in the case of fission of ^{238}U (n_{14}). (K. Low, R. Bjornerstedt, Arciv for Fysik, 13, 7, 85 (1958)), (K. Low, R. Bjornerstedt, Arciv for Fysik, 16, 28, 293 (1959)). In a series of samples of soils and vegetative cover, taken in 1960, 2 years after suspension of nuclear weapons testing, ^{125}Sb is detected with the aid of γ-spectrometrical analysis. A schematic is given for

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020061

radiochemical determination of antimony-125 in soil samples which contain a mixture of old fragment products at least 3 years old. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Aug62 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

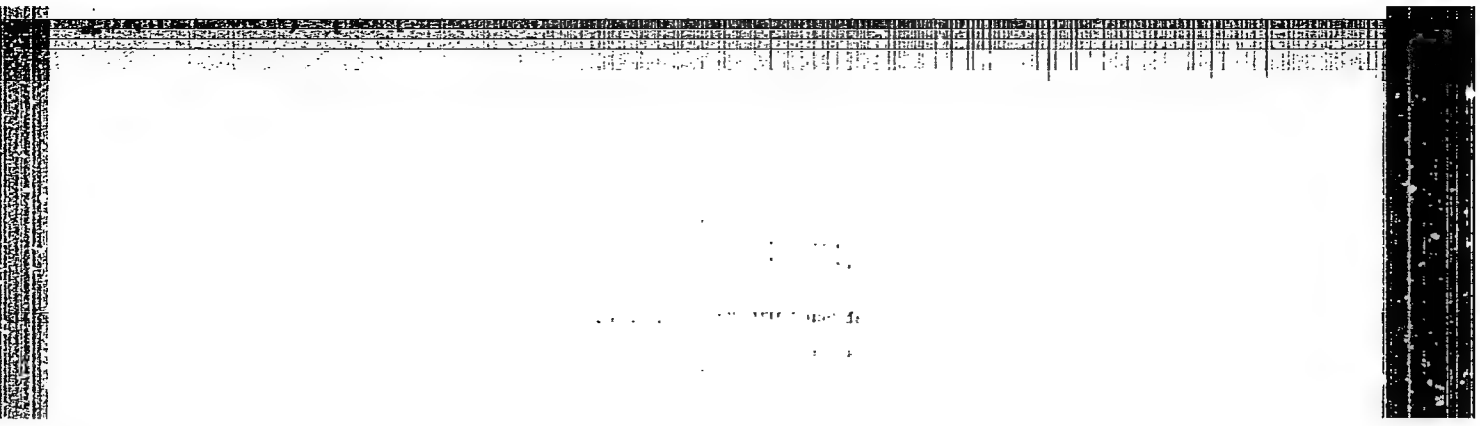
Card 2/2

IORHEL'SON, S.V.; POPOV, D.K.

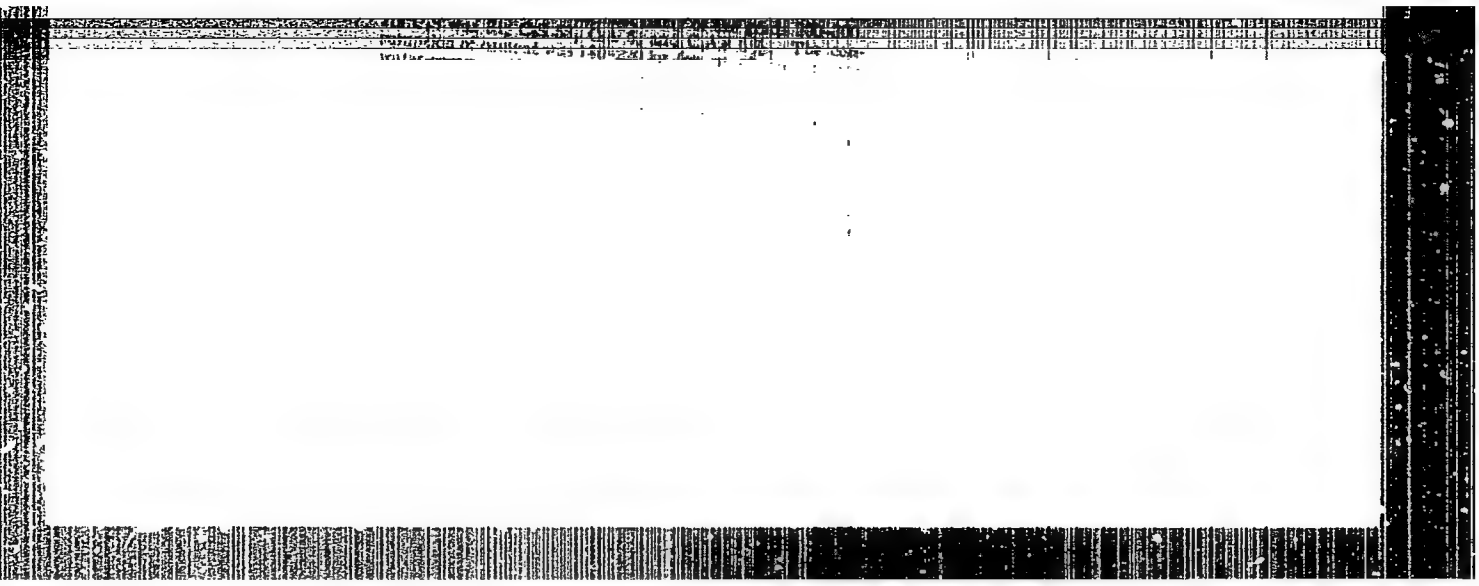
Sb^{125} content in the topsoil and in plants. Atom. energ. 16 no.2:155-159 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

IOKHEL'SON, S.Yu., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Acute appendicitis. Med.sestra 18 no. 12:10-13 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(APPENDICITIS)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618630010-6"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618630010-6"

ZOKHEL'SON, Ya.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Corrosion of the concrete of marine hydrotechnical structures.
Sbor. LIIZHT no.146:101-117 '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Concrete--Corrosion)

IOKHELSON, YA. E.

MT

Corrosion of concrete in marine hydrotechnical structures. Ya. E. Iokhel'son. *Sbornik Leningrad. Inst. Inzhenerov Zheleznо-Dorozh. Transporta* 1954, No 140, 101–27; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No 1626; cf. *C.A.* 49, 423h.—The chem. and phys. analyses of concrete exposed to the action of sea water for over 50 years and still in sound condition are given.

M. Hoch

Iokhel'son, Ya. Ye.

IOKHEL'SON, Ya.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUNTSEVICH, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Technical problems in making high-strength, rapid-hardening concrete. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.8:325-329 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Concrete)

IOKHEL'SON, Ya.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Strength and elastic properties of the concrete in the tunnels of the Leningrad subway. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.174:143-176 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

(Leningrad--Subways)
(Precast concrete construction)

IOKHEL'SON, Ya.Ye.

N.M.Beliaev's works in the field of concrete. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.19:63-75 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

DONSKAYA, Z.I.; IOKHEL'SON, Ya.Ye.

Bond of steel reinforcement with concrete made of stiff concrete mixtures. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.192:137-146 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

Yokhim, M.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Radio amateurs

Card 1/1 : Pub. 89 - 11/29

Authors : Yokhim, M., Engineer

Title : Radio-amateur movement in Czechoslovakia

Periodical : Radio 7, 18-19, July 1954

Abstract : The article describes the various stages of development of radio-amateur movement in Czechoslovakia. The article is of a propaganda nature, intended to strengthen the bond between the Czechoslovakian and Soviet radio amateurs in the common fight for "peace". Illustration.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

IOKHIMOVICH, V.L., inzh.

Effect of gas pressure conditions in the hearth on the basic indices of the period of boil in open-hearth furnace smelting. Stal' 24 no.6:520-521 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

IOKHIN, I., polkovnik

Procedures for receiving freight delivered by ship. Tyl i snab. Sov.Voor.Sil 21 no.1:52-56 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Russia--Armed forces--Supplies and stores)
(Loading and unloading)

IOKHINA,R.M.

At sessions of the concil, sections, and general meeting of the All-Union Botanical Society. Bot.zhur.40 no.4:640-642 Jl-Ag '55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Vsesoyusnoye Botanicheskoye obshchestvo
(Botany--Societies)

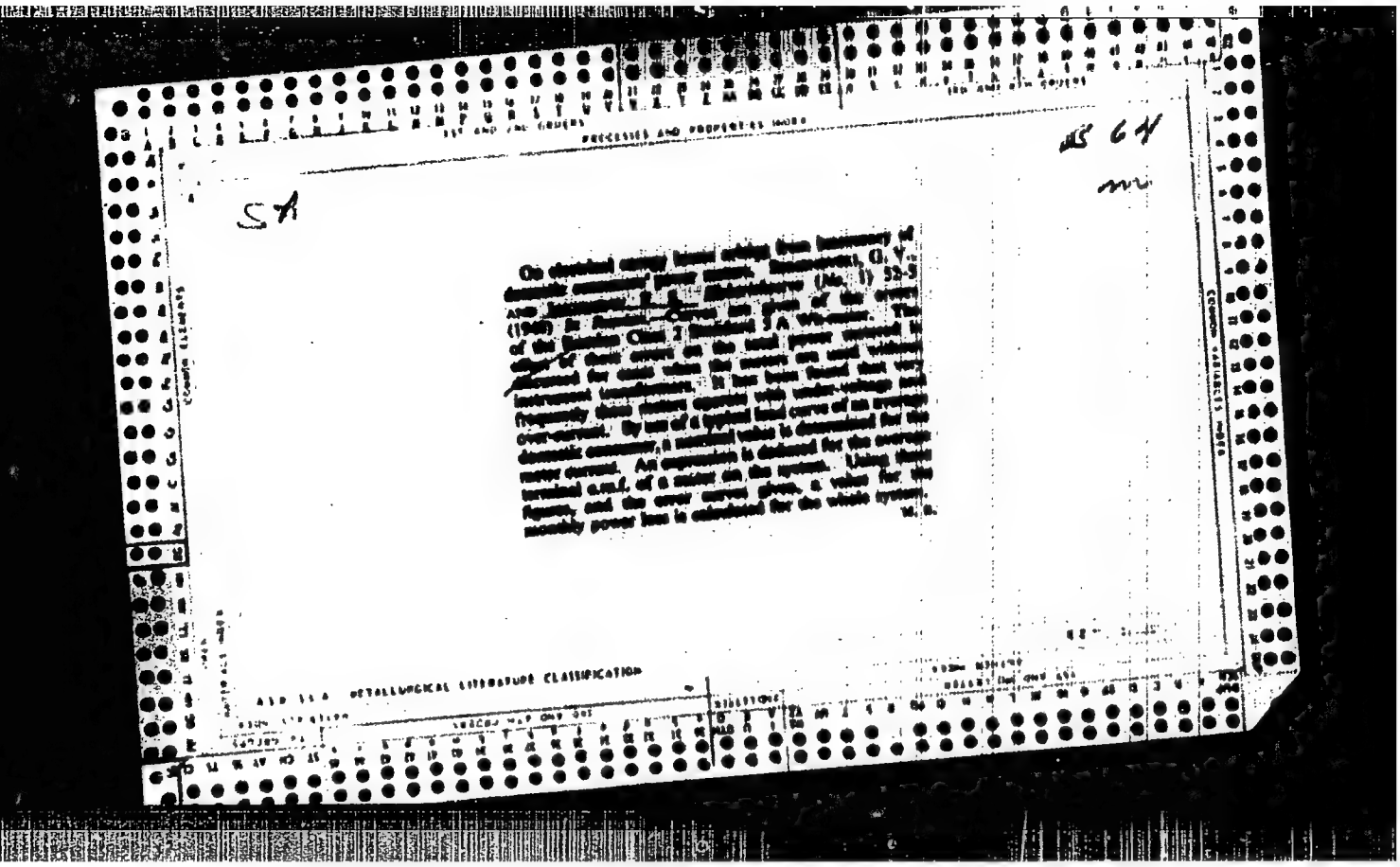
1. SERBINOVSKIY, G. V.; TOKHVIDOV, YE. S.

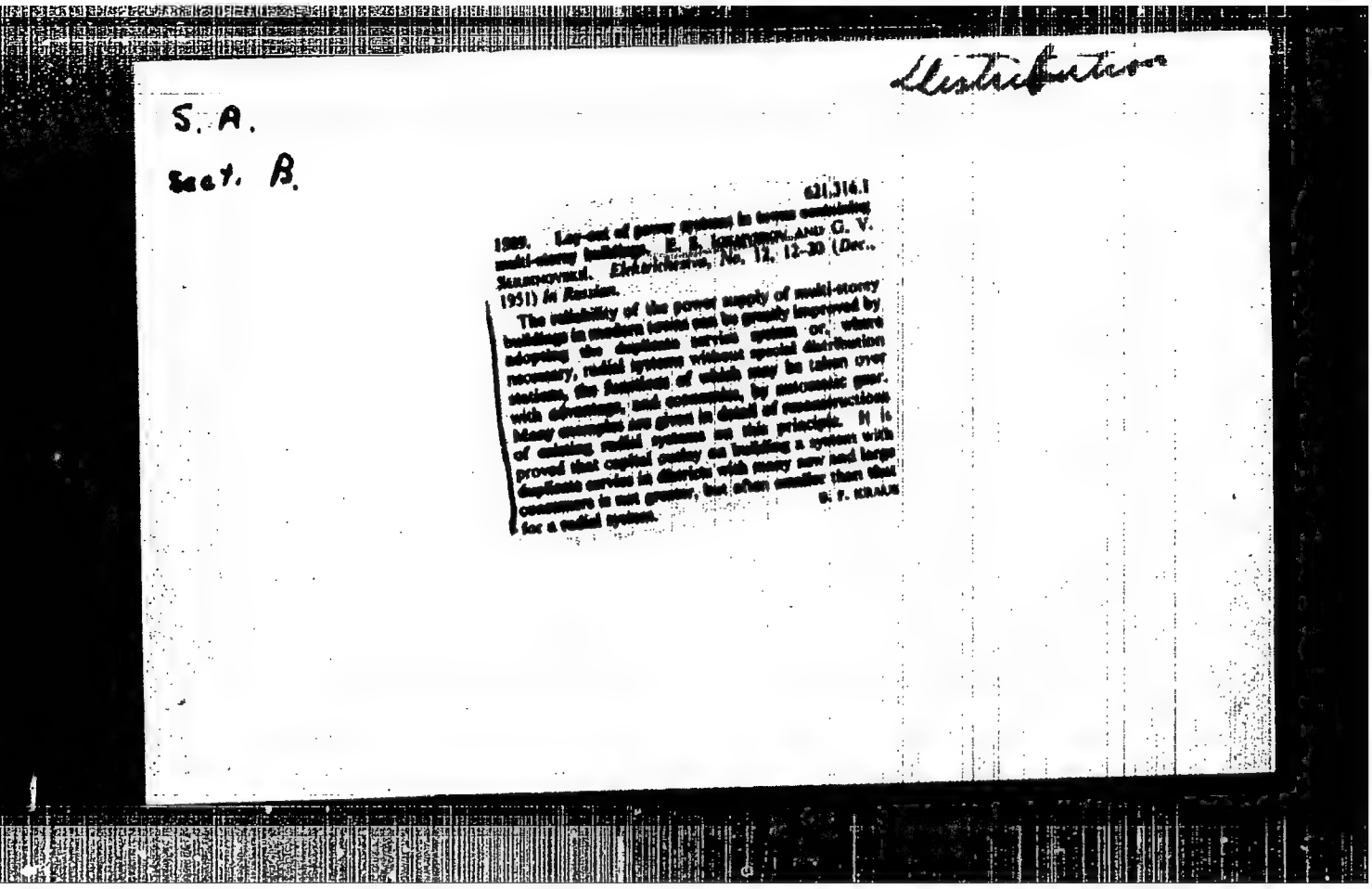
2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Power Distribution - Moscow

7. Ways of reconstructing Moscow's electric power network. Go.khoz.Mosk., 21, no. 11, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.





Distribution

S. A.

Sect. B.

621.316.1

1959. Lay-out of power systems in towns containing multi-storey buildings. B. S. SOKOLOVSKII AND G. V. SKRIPNOVSKII. *Elektrichestvo*, No. 12, 12–20 (Dec., 1951) *In Russian.*

The reliability of the power supply of multi-storey buildings in modern towns can be greatly improved by adopting the duplicate service system or, where necessary, radial systems without special distribution stations, the functions of which may be taken over with advantage, and economies, by automatic gear. Many examples are given in detail of reconstructions of existing radial systems on this principle. It is proved that capital outlay on building a system with duplicate service in districts with many new and large consumers is not greater, but often smaller than that for a radial system.

B. F. KRAUS

SERBINOVSKIY, G.V., inshener; SOLOV'YEV, S.D., inshener; ICKHVIDOV, E.S., inshener.

Basic problems in the general plan of supplying Moscow with electricity. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 25 no.3:20-22 Mr '51. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Mosenergo.
(Moscow--Electric power) (Electric power--Moscow)

IOKHVIDOV, E. S.

USSR/Electricity - Distribution Systems Aug 52

"Automatization of Reserve Electric Power Supplies for Industrial Enterprises," Engrs G.V. Serbinovskiy and E.S. Iokhvidov

Prom Energet, No 8, pp 17-20

Gives brief general description of different types of network circuits employing automatically-connected reserve power supplies. Includes rough block diagrams of different types. Treats cases where automatic repeated reclosing, central distribution points, and differential protection are used. Emphasizes need for taking into account type of reserve supply when designing power supply circuit.

252T38

1. KOKHVIDOV, YE. S., Engr., SERBINOVSKIY, G. V., Engr.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Electric Wiring

7. Schemes for the electric power supply of sky-scrapers. Elektrichestvo No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

SERBINOVSKIY, G. V., ICKHVIDOV, Ye. S.

Electric Power Distribution

Means for increasing the dependability of the Moscow distributive electric network. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 26 no. 4 '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1953, Uncl.

SERBINOVSKIY, ENG. G. V., IOKHVIDOV, ENG. YE. S.

APARTMENT HOUSES-MOSCOW

Choice of location for transformer sub-stations in the construction of many-storied residential buildings. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 26 no. 9:30-32 S '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

IOKHVIDOV, Ye. S.

Electrical Engineering Abst.
Vol. 57 No. 675
Mar. 1954
Electrical Engineering

621.311.42

867. Experience in the application of transformer substation units of the Moscow Transformer Works. E. S. IOKHVIDOV AND G. B. SHNEYNKYSKII. *Elekt. Stantsii*, 1953, No. 8, 35–8. *In Russian.*

Experience with steel-clad 10/0·230 kV substation units with two transformers of 180–560 kVA each in the Moscow power supply system led to some suggestions for improvement such as: increasing the number of isolators on the h.v. side so as to permit the disconnection of in- and outgoing feeder cables; use of a.c.-operated contactors instead of d.c. battery-operated switchgear on the l.v. side, which has already shown improved reliability at less cost in the case of 400 substations; arrangement so as to permit separate access by staff of supply authority to transformer and main contactors and by staff of consumer to other l.v. switchgear.

F. BUSEMANN

3/14/54

CHUKAYEV, D.S.; VOLOTSKOY, N.V. [authors]; SERBINOVSKIY, G.V., inzhener; IOKHVIDOV, E.S., inzhener [reviewers].

"Electric power supply of cities." D.S.Chukaev. "Electric installations in residential homes." N.V.Volotskoi. Reviewed by G.V.Serbinovskii, E.S. Iokhvidov. Elektrichestvo no.8:94-96 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Electric power distribution) (Chukaev, D.S.) (Volotskoi, N.V.)
(Electric wiring, Interior)

MKHVIDOV, E. S.

Electrical Engineering Abstracts
May 1954
Distribution

1943. Introduction of h.v. into town [illegible]. E. S. [illegible] AND G. V. [illegible], *Elektrichestvo*, 1953, *No.* 9, 3–9. *In Russian.*

In a book by Sättlingaz (*Problems of Electricity Supply in Town-Planning*, Moscow, 1952) it is stated that transmission lines at voltages >35 kV could be kept outside towns, except in the case of the largest cities. The authors attempt to show that this problem depends above all on the load density, diversity factors, character of the sources of supply, etc., and, on the other hand, the character of the urban districts, industrialization, public (transport) undertakings, etc. The erection of regional substations with 110 kV primary voltage is rational for a necessary rating of 30 MVA. Under present demand conditions for urban areas built-up with multi-(6)-storey buildings this means that such a substation is at present required for every 3–8 km² area, and at a future development stage one may be required for every km².

B. F. KRAUS

IOKHVIDOV, E.S., inzhener.

Prospective development of Moscow's power supply. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30 no.1:16-18 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Moscow--Electric power)

IOKHVIDOV, E.S.

105-8-15/20

AUTHOR: IOKHVIDOV, Eng. E.S., KLIONSKAYA, R.I. Eng., BURGSDORF, V.V., D.tech.sc., Prof., GOGICHAISHVILI, P.F., Cand. tech. sc., GLAZUNOV, A.A., D. tech.sc., Prof.

TITLE: Urgent Problems of the Theory of Urban Networks (Neotlozhnyye zadachi teorii gorodskikh setey. Russian)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1957, Nr 8, pp 67 - 72 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The attitudes of the first four above-mentioned scientists to the article by A.A. Glazunov in Elektrichestvo, 1956, Nr 7, are given. Iokhvidiv does not agree with Glazunov's opinions and he thinks that it is better to lay 1 - 2 cables of 110 V each instead of a bundle of 35 V each. He reproaches Glazunov that he only causes confusion, that his opinion on the use of 220/127 V in towns has to be delt with due reserve, that all towns except Moscow already pass over to 380/220 V. Klionskaya believes that a change to 380/220 V voltage is hardly noticed by the consumers and that every one will continue to use his accustomed lamp. Burgsdorf and Gogichaishvili think that each type of voltage has its advantage and deficiencies. Glazunov answers all reproaches and the criticism of his paper. He is of the opinion that an economical use of the 220/127 V voltage is only possible in towns with districts where 5 - 12 story high houses exist. He thinks that the problem of a use of two voltages, namely 220/127 and 380/220 V, should be seriously examined. Iokhvidov's reproaches he rejects

Card 1/2

LIDES, Arnol'd Yakovlevich; SOBOLEV, N.I., retsenzent; MOKHVIDOV, E.S., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Municipal electric networks] Gorodskie kommunal'nye elektricheskie seti. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 142 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Electric networks)

SMIRNOV, Leonid Petrovich; IOKHVIDOV, E.B., nauchnyy red.; SOROKINA, M.I., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Manual on electric line and cable operations] Monter-kabel'shchik. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 390 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric lines) (Electric cables)

IOANVILOV, E., Insh.

Electric stoves. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no. 1:9-10 '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Stoves, Electric)

LOKHVIDOV, E., MININ, G., CHUMAKOV, N.M.

"Question concerning the rational use of electric power and the organization of state control over power consumption in the USSR.

Report submitted for the Symposium on National Electric Power Consumption, Warsaw, Poland 22-25 May 1962

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